

matum was then presented, with the same result as the first. The Bolsheviks succeeded in occupying the telephone and telegraph offices and then began firing from the roofs.

Many people were killed and wounded, among them soldiers, and the population was so incensed against the Bolsheviks that they finally cleared the town of them. The latest reports stated that Moscow was entirely in the hands of the counter-revolutionary committee. The Bolshevik losses in Moscow are reported to have been enormous.

Bolshevik Forces

Reported Besieged in Kremlin at Moscow

(By The Associated Press)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—Petrograd was still in the hands of the Bolsheviks to-day, after desperate street battles on Sunday, in which a few brave military cadets were killed or captured by Bolshevik forces upon whom the cadets inflicted heavy losses. Meanwhile the city awaits anxiously the coming of Premier Kerensky, who is reported to be nearing Petrograd, but seems to have his headquarters at Gatchina.

The new Bolshevik government, headed by Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky, is having anything but an easy time in controlling the city, as the Committee of Public Safety, which includes all the elements opposing them, is seeking to establish a new Socialist government. They continue to placard the streets with demands that the Bolsheviks "realize their folly and consent to lay down their arms and await the coming of Kerensky."

Ministers Released

Most of the ministers of the Kerensky Cabinet, who were captured after the eight-hour battle at the Winter Palace last Wednesday night, have been released from the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The released ministers are still behind the prison walls, as are the military cadets captured in the battle at the telephone exchange on Sunday.

The American Consul General at Moscow, telegraphing to Ambassador Francis under Sunday's date, confirms reports of fighting there between the Bolsheviks and the Provisional Government forces. The consul general says:

"It seems the government troops are winning. John F. Stevens is here, but cannot get in touch with him, as consulate is centre of fighting. All Americans safe. Rumors Cossacks already arrived."

Ambassador Francis, who says he will remain here to look after the interests of his government and the safety of American citizens, has received no offers from the Bolshevik government or any word from Washington since November 3.

Mr. Stevens, as chairman of the American Railway Commission, went to Moscow to act as special adviser to the government in connection with the operation of Russian railways.

Besieged in Kremlin

The Bolshevik report officially that Moscow is still in their hands, although a telegram to the Committee of Public Safety on Sunday said that the Kerensky adherents there had driven the Bolsheviks into the Kremlin, where they were besieged.

Among the reports heard is one indicating that Lenin and Trotsky are aboard the cruiser Aurora and directing operations from that place of safety.

The scenes on the street to-day were similar to those of last Thursday, when the people quietly transacted their business as though no bullets had disturbed them.

At the corner of the Grand Morskaya

and the Gorkovaya, near the telephone exchange, during the long battle on Sunday, in which the Bolsheviks regained possession of the exchange from the military cadets, incidents of the fighting could be seen from the office of The Associated Press near by. There were intermittent fusillades from rifles and machine guns during the morning and the afternoon as the Bolsheviks, stationed one hundred yards down the Morskaya, made spasmodic sorties toward the exchange. A curious crowd peered around the corners, huddled buildings and crouched in doorways to escape the bullets.

An armored car manned by military cadets and stationed in the square around the Cathedral St. Isaac clear the streets there with a fusillade in reply to occasional firing from Bolshevik infantrymen hiding behind the marble columns in front of the great cathedral. Some time later the fuel supply of the car became exhausted and the car was captured by Bolshevik sailors, who killed two of the occupants by firing through the port-holes.

Crowd Protests Killing

They then broke in the steel door and dragged the third occupant, who was wounded, to the street. He was killed by the sailors while a crowd of spectators within the Hotel Astoria cried out in protest. The bodies lay in the street for half an hour until hospital nurses and French officers gained permission to remove them.

At one moment machine gun bullets were whizzing through the streets, the next the firing ceased and the people doffed their hats as a funeral cortege, with four white horses drawing a black-canoed hearse and Black-garbed mourners following on foot, crossed the Morskaya directly in the line of fire.

Bullets splattered against the facades of the buildings and a military cadet fell in a crumpled heap across the street from The Associated Press office. Another fell, with a shot through the head, as he was warning the onlookers to seek safer quarters.

The military cadets within the telephone exchange surrendered shortly after dusk, when their ammunition became exhausted. The city then became quiet, except for occasional spasmodic firing.

American Girl Helps

The seizure of the Central Telephone Exchange by the military cadets was made possible by deceiving the Bolshevik guard, to whom the cadets presented forged credentials from the Lenin government. Two Americans defended the building. They were Miss Beattie Beatty, of San Francisco, and Albert Rhys Williams, of Boston.

The military cadets were prompted to undertake the adventure in the belief that the cause was hopeless, as no news had come of the expected relief and their ammunition was nearly exhausted. Many of the cadets were paroled after the surrender of the Winter Palace last week and in the hands of the Bolsheviks. In taking the exchange the cadets had captured M. Antonoff, the Assistant Minister of War, whom they held prisoner.

Panic seized the defenders. The officers in desperation put the buttons and insignia from their uniforms, while others discarded their uniforms and attired themselves in the garments of linemen. Frantic telephone calls were sent in every direction asking for help. Finally M. Antonoff and Mr. Williams were sent to parley with the Bolsheviks, who gave their word that the men would be spared if they surrendered. The military cadets were led out one by one and formally delivered to the victors.

The telephone operators became excited during the fighting, but many remained at their posts. Miss Beatty cheered and encouraged the more timorous girls and assisted in treating the wounds of the military cadets who had been shot by the Bolsheviks.

Kerensky or Korniloff?

By Isaac Don Levine.

Kerensky is doomed if he has allied himself with Korniloff. Kerensky is bound to win if he wages his fight against the Bolsheviks as the head of the Minimalist and Social Revolutionary parties.

This, in a nutshell, is the Russian situation to-day. Never since its birth has the new Russia faced a darker future. Bloody civil war has engulfed the young republic. Unless speedily terminated, this fratricidal struggle will culminate in the destruction of free Russia.

The quick termination of the struggle can come only through a compromise or a speedy and decisive victory. A compromise is possible only if Kerensky is not backed and supported by Korniloff.

Why? Because to the revolutionary democracy of Russia Korniloff is the symbol of imperialism, reaction, capitalism, and everything else that is opposed to Socialism.

Represents Hated Discipline
Korniloff the personality. Korniloff the patriot, the longer exists in the imagination of the Russian masses. To them Korniloff has become the embodiment of the forces challenging freedom, of the elements supposed to be working for the restoration of Czarism. Korniloff stands, in the eyes of both the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks (Minimalists), for severe discipline, for repression, for a rule of blood and iron.

This is no phraseology. A casual glance at the latest Russian papers arriving in this country shows how deep the hatred of all Russian Socialists, whether extremist or moderate, for Korniloff and his followers.

Now, imagine Kerensky joining hands with Korniloff, the generally supposed standard bearer of reaction. It is difficult

to imagine such a possibility. But the news dispatches carry it as a fact. If it is so, then it can mean only one thing—namely, that Kerensky will forfeit the support of the Minimalists and of his own Social-Revolutionary party. The latter two would join hands, in face of Korniloff, with the Bolsheviks thus sealing the fate of both Kerensky and Korniloff and establishing a coalition Socialist ministry, pledged to radical foreign and home policies.

However, it is not probable that Kerensky has united with Korniloff. Kerensky realizes that his only strength lies in the support of the Minimalist council of workers, soldiers and peasants. He also realizes that he cannot cut radiating Korniloff and the bourgeois elements so obnoxious to the revolutionary masses.

May Be Bolshevik Propaganda
So there is still reason to hope that the Kerensky-Korniloff union is but a false hood spread deliberately by the Bolsheviks in order to gain the unanimous support of the Petrograd proletariat, and that when the truth comes out the reign of the Bolsheviks will collapse.

What truth would that be? The fact that Kerensky is disputing the usurpation of power by the Bolsheviks not as the leader of a motley crowd of bourgeois elements, Cossacks and reactionaries, but at the head of the Minimalists and Social Revolutionaries. The Bolsheviks have little chance of overcoming these moderate parties, which are especially strong outside of the great cities. Sooner or later they are bound to succumb to them.

The Bolsheviks know it. They know that their only hope is in searing the radicals by a Kerensky-Korniloff bogey. This is why they are so loud about linking the two. But as soon as they are confronted with the reality, i. e., that they are opposed by the moderate Socialists, they will seek a compromise with them.

in Haparanda, Sweden, from Russia, confirm the report that Premier Kerensky has gained a complete victory over the Bolsheviks. It is said the Premier, General Kaledines and General Korniloff have formed a triumvirate in Petrograd, where all the troops now side with M. Kerensky. It is reported Nikolai Lenin has been captured.

The authenticity of the Copenhagen dispatch referred to above is open to question, in view of the fact that no such developments are reported in dispatches filed in Petrograd as late as 7 o'clock yesterday evening.

Kerensky Sends Ukase

To Troops in Petrograd
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A cablegram received here to-day from Petrograd via Paris says the newspaper "Narodnaya Slovo," organ of the popular Socialists in Russia, publishes a dispatch dated Nov. 12, from Gatchina, announcing his arrival there at the head of loyal troops and ordering all units of the garrison who had joined the Bolsheviks to return immediately to their duties.

The paper also prints an order from General Korniloff, who had been named by Kerensky as commander of the forces and of the operations against Petrograd, demanding from the garrison that the Bolsheviks should be sent to the country. Russian soldiers in France have united in a telegram to Kerensky, a copy of which has been forwarded to Washington. The telegram expresses confidence in the Russian leader and urging him to fight the extremists. The troops pledged themselves to respond to any call Kerensky may make upon them and urged him to deal pitilessly with the Bolsheviks and secret counter-revolutionists.

The telegram concludes: "You are the only guarantee for our safety; be firm and pitiless toward the enemies of Russia."

Korniloff in Capital, Bolsheviks Overpowered, Is Report to Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13.—General Korniloff has entered Petrograd, where he is reported to have accepted the sailors' over to his side, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the "Social Demokrat," under Monday's date.

There was sanguinary fighting on the Nevsky Prospekt, says the dispatch, and the Bolsheviks failed to hold even the workingmen's quarter of the city.

The foreign ambassadors, the message reports, are now in communication with General Korniloff. Telegrams received in Finland Monday afternoon announce the arrival of Premier Kerensky in Petrograd with his troops. Finnish newspapers declare unreservedly that the Bolsheviks already have been overthrown.

Telegrams received from Moscow and Southern Russia announce that the country is in complete control of the Cossacks, who acknowledge the leadership of Kerensky. The Bolshevik troops were defeated badly at Tsarskoye Selo and retreated to Petrograd.

Another message says that Premier Kerensky has ordered the removal of government to be removed to Moscow. Generals Korniloff and Kaledines have issued from the headquarters of the Don Cossacks a proclamation summoning the Russian people to unite against the Bolsheviks.

Petrograd, according to an Associated Press dispatch filed there at 7 o'clock Monday evening, was still in the hands of the Bolsheviks. Premier Kerensky was reported to be near Gatchina.

Kerensky Has Upper Hand, Copenhagen Hears

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.—Premier Kerensky's troops are in control of part of Petrograd, especially the

Nevsky Prospekt, according to a telegram received by the Stockholm News Agency and forwarded to Copenhagen. The Bolsheviks are said to have taken refuge in the Smolny Institute. A dispatch to the "Berlingske Tidende" says that Eric Hjorth, a Swedish director, who left Petrograd Saturday and arrived at Haparanda, declares that the situation in the Russian capital is terrible.

Virtually all administration has ceased, the authorities having given up all attempts to continue work. Soldiers and sailors were sweeping through the city like robber bands, committing all sorts of excesses and crimes. Food was exceedingly scarce and prices were so high that it was impossible to pay them. Nearly the entire population was awaiting the arrival of Kerensky's troops to be relieved of the terrorism.

Russian Embassies in Europe Wire Confidence To Washington Envoy

(Staff Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Russian Embassy received dispatches to-day from the Russian embassies in London, Paris and Rome expressing confidence in the ability of the elements of their country favoring law and order to reestablish a stable government and reflecting a like sentiment entertained by the British, French and Italian governments.

Japan's Policy Hands Off; No Troops to Russia

(Staff Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Japan is watching developments in Russia with the greatest interest. But even if there should be an equilibrium established between the two contending factions for the supreme authority and one should be favored in preference to the other by the Allied nations and should request Japanese military aid, Japan would not send forces into Russia, it was stated by a high authority to-day.

He said: "Japan will scrupulously respect the right of the Russian people to establish their own government. Japan's only interests affecting Russia arise from her treaty relations with Russia, and it will not recognize any authority there which repudiates the country's treaty engagements. It was with this understanding that Russia accepted Japan's extended recognition to the Provisional Government."

"Japan, however, will be at liberty to furnish arms and munitions to whatever government exists, and this circumstance may affect the situation, as Vladivostok will be the principal entrepot, and whoever has control of it will have a tremendous advantage over all adversaries."

Wilson to Instruct U. S. Delegates on New Allied War Council

(Staff Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The remarks of Premier Lloyd George in Paris in which he emphasized the importance of the inter-Allied war council, intimating that victory or defeat might depend upon its successful functioning, has led authorities in Allied circles to believe that it is his purpose to induce the French, American and Russian governments to subscribe to his and the Italian view, that such a council is of vital importance to control the entire military operations of the nations warring against the Central Empires.

The inter-Allied war conference meets in Paris on November 13, and it is believed the American delegates will have received instructions from President Wilson in respect of the war council before that time, so that they may be able to present the views of this government on that question.

For the United States to participate in the war council would involve America's sharing the responsibility for the conduct of the war against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, against which this country is not at war; and some persons hold the view that action by Congress would be necessary recognizing the existence of a state of war with those nations.

Relief Steamer Is Seized by Germany

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.—The Belgian relief steamer Haelen, from Montreal for Rotterdam, has been taken into Swinemunde for undisclosed reasons, according to the "Telegraaf." In view of the prevailing danger of famine in the occupied district of Belgium the capture of the Haelen increases the acuteness of the situation.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Belgian Relief Commission states that the steamer Haelen was taken into Swinemunde for examination. The German government reserving the same right as the British to examine vessels. The commission expects that the vessel will shortly be released.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The American and British governments have arranged for the examination and inspection of Belgian relief ships at an American port before their departure, eliminating inspections elsewhere and saving about four days in transportation time.

Neutrals Give U.S. Ships; Get Food As Pay

Agreement to Add Over 400,000 Tons to War Cargo Fleet

Japan to Sell Its Vessels for Steel

Dutch Steamers Will Bring Argentine Wheat and Sugar From Java

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The United States is about to add several hundred thousand tons of shipping to the fleet carrying American troops and supplies to Europe. Negotiations with the northern European neutrals and with Japan for tonnage have reached a final stage, and the vessels obtained either will go directly into transatlantic routes or will release American ships for this service.

The European neutrals, it was learned to-night, finally have agreed to turn over to the United States and the Allies ships in exchange for foodstuffs that only America can supply. The quantities of food to be furnished will be determined later, but the neutrals have the assurance of the American government that they will be given enough to meet their necessary requirements. Some food may be released next month.

To Buy Japanese Vessels

Japan will sell outright to the United States a large amount of tonnage now in the Pacific in exchange for steel ship plates at prices later to be determined. The amount of tonnage the United States is obtaining is not known, but there are in American ports now more than 400,000 tons of neutral ships which will be put into some American service.

A large part of the Norwegian merchant marine, most of which is owned in Great Britain, already is in the Allied service.

The Dutch insisted that none of their vessels be put into service that would take them through the war zone. Most of the Dutch ships to be turned over probably will transport to the United States wheat from Argentina and Australia and sugar from Java.

Food Allowances Next

Two important points remain to be cleared. One of these is just how much food the neutrals will require, and the other is how far the neutrals may go in shipping supplies into Germany. The second presents a more difficult problem.

Norway and Sweden, it is said, are ready to stop the shipment to Germany of all foodstuffs supplied by supplies from the United States, but Holland has so far declined to give assurances as to dairy supplies.

Sweden, it is said, will be asked also to discontinue the export of iron ore and certain other materials to Germany, and this government, it is declared, is determined that no American cattle feeds shall be used by Holland so long as dairy shipments continue to find their way to the Central Powers.

First brought to the United States from Argentina and Australia will be

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milled in this country for reexport. The food administration has decided to export no more wheat from this country, but will send out only flour.

Deserters Shot by Loyal Force at Oesel

Russian Officer Tells How Germans Overpowered Defenders in Riga Gulf

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Further details of the recent battle between the Russian and German fleets in the Gulf of Riga were disclosed here to-day by Lieutenant P. Tirbak, who was on his way to Washington, where he will be attached to the staff of the Russian Ambassador, Boris Bakhmeteff.

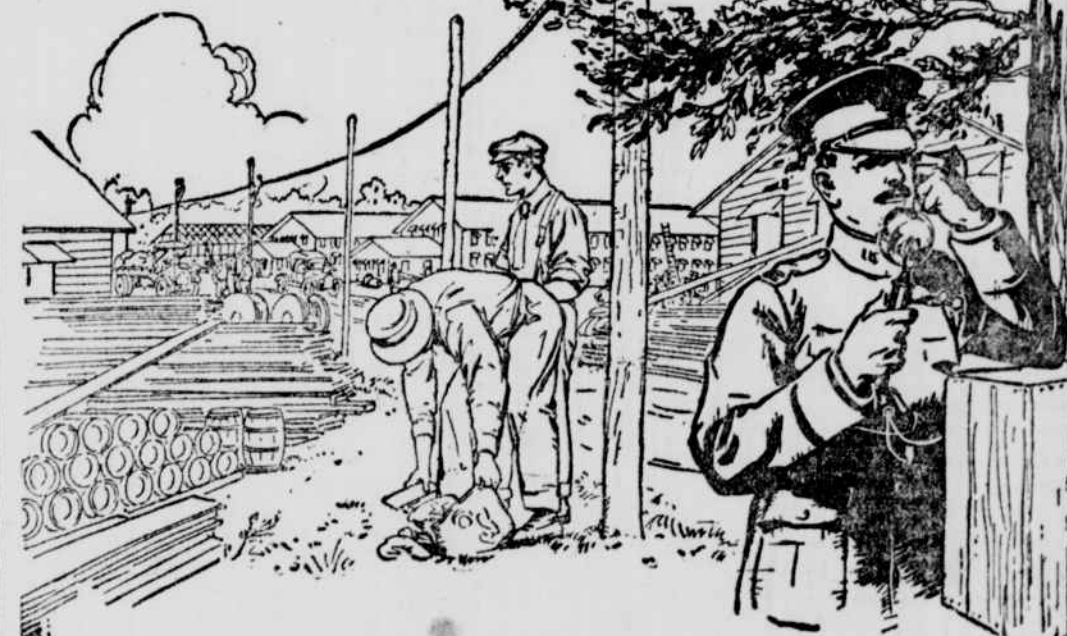
Lieutenant Tirbak, who was on the flagship of the Russian admiral, said the fleet was handicapped by the shallow water in Moon Sound, which prevented their modern ships from joining the battle.

Russian forces on Oesel Island consisted of 5,600 infantrymen, he said.

Illinois-Texas Aero Trip Halted 50 Miles From Goal

SAN MARCOS, Tex., Nov. 13.—Lieutenant John M. Foote, 38th Aero Squadron, flying from Rantoul, Ill., to San Antonio, Texas, was forced to halt five miles from San Marcos to-day because of engine trouble and lack of oil. Lieutenant Foote and his civilian mechanic, H. W. Blakely, boarded a train for San Antonio, leaving the airplane under guard where it landed in cotton patch. San Marcos is about fifty miles east of San Antonio.

The actual flying time from Chanute Field to Dallas was eight hours and eight minutes.



"On the Job—On Time"

"Saturday morning, August 11, at 10 o'clock, — Company of — Broadway, New York City, called the — office and asked that an individual line telephone be installed on the camp site 'somewhere in —' They did not know the location, but they knew they needed telephone service and they wanted it Monday morning, August 13, although there was no building to put it in."

"The Plant Department started work Saturday noon, and worked Sunday. By Monday noon they had two circuits run and instruments mounted in soap boxes on a tree."

"The Plant people beat the contractors to the job and had service ready for them when they arrived."

"75,652 feet of wire were required."

From a report by one of our Local Managers on preliminary work done at a mobilization camp

THIS report is typical of a great many of the smaller installations made at the training camps in order that the Government might have the necessary telephone service ready to proceed with the work of camp building.

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No Report on War
No official communication has been received from Russian headquarters to-day.

A dispatch from the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that travellers arriving